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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER
Fair; Warmer

VOL. XLIII—NO. 180.

OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1914—TWELVE PAGES.

On Trains and at Hotel News Stands, 5c.

SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

WIRELESS CALLS FOR HELP SENT OUT BY A VESSEL IN DISTRESS

Royal Mail Steamer Cobequid Fast on Ledges of Grand Manan Pounded by Hurricane Seas

CRAFT IS REPORTED FILLING

First Message Reaches Cape Sable About Sunrise.

SECOND IS FIVE HOURS LATER

Says Engine Room Flooded and the Batteries Exhausted.

BOATS ARE RUSHED TO RESCUE

One Hundred and Twenty Persons on Board Ship Which Strikes Bizarre as it Approaches Bay of Fundy.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 12.—A wireless cry for help from the Royal mail steamer Cobequid, fast on the dreaded ledges of Grand Manan, just before dawn today, followed five hours later by a final flicker of its wireless saying that the ship was filling, has caused grave concern for the 120 passengers on board.

The Cobequid was bound for St. John, N. B., from the British West Indies in command of Captain Hawson. It was completing its first round trip over this route. It had a crew of 100 men, a number of second class passengers and the following in the first class cabin: L. S. Navarro, L. Botta, W. C. Zoller, Mrs. Zoller and child. It had called at Bermuda, but most of its passengers were from points south of there.

Whether the Cobequid had survived an all day battering by hurricane seas and would hold together until one of the fleet of nearly a dozen rescue boats could reach it was a subject of hourly anxiety tonight.

No Trace of Vessel.

Up to dark no trace of the distressed vessel had been found on the east shore of the Bay of Fundy, where it was first reported aground. Nor could a glimpse be seen through the mists which shrouded the west side of Grand Manan, on one of whose numerous ledges it was later believed it rested.

The Cobequid formerly was the steamer Gotha and had been pressed into the winter service from maritime provinces to the tropics. It sailed from Halifax December 8 for West Indian ports and started north again December 30 from Grenada. It called at Bermuda January 9 and then cleared for St. John.

Approaching the Bay of Fundy, famous for its swift tides and mountainous seas, Captain Hawson was heading for Gannet Rock light, the guide to the western side of the bay and a warning of the ledges which stretch ten miles to the southward of Grand Manan.

Message Reaches Cape Sable.

It was about sunrise when the operator at the wireless station at Cape Sable across the bay picked up the Cobequid's appeal for help. The message said the vessel had struck a ledge off Briar Island, which is on the east side of the bay, and needed assistance.

For the next few hours fragmentary messages were received from the steamer, one of which said the forward hold was filling. At 9:30 a. m. came the last gasp of the fading wireless to the effect that the engine room was flooded, the batteries were exhausted and the operator was unable to get any farther.

In the meantime both the Canadian and American governments had begun measures for rescue. The German steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie, off Sable Island its way to New York, was urged to change its course and head for the Cobequid, 200 miles to the northward.

Rush to Rescue.

The government steamer Lady Laurier was started out from this port for the run of 150 miles to Grand Manan. The steamers Beividere Heles and Lansdowne were asked to help, and the revenue cutter Woodbury, on its way from Portland to Rockland, was ordered to rush full speed for the scene.

Toward night it was discovered the

(Continued on Page Two.)

The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Wednesday:
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity
Fair and warmer.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour	Deg.
5 a. m.	18
6 a. m.	15
7 a. m.	12
8 a. m.	10
9 a. m.	10
10 a. m.	10
11 a. m.	10
12 m.	10
1 p. m.	10
2 p. m.	10
3 p. m.	10
4 p. m.	10
5 p. m.	10
6 p. m.	10
7 p. m.	10
8 p. m.	10
9 p. m.	10
10 p. m.	10
11 p. m.	10
12 m.	10

Comparative Local Record.

Year	High	Low
1914	18	10
1913	15	8
1912	12	5
1911	10	3
1910	8	1
1909	5	0
1908	3	0
1907	2	0
1906	1	0
1905	0	0
1904	0	0
1903	0	0
1902	0	0
1901	0	0
1900	0	0
1899	0	0
1898	0	0
1897	0	0
1896	0	0
1895	0	0
1894	0	0
1893	0	0
1892	0	0
1891	0	0
1890	0	0

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State	Temp.	High	Low
Omaha	10	18	10
Chicago	12	20	12
St. Louis	15	23	15
San Francisco	55	65	45
London	45	55	35
Paris	40	50	30
Bombay	75	85	65
Calcutta	80	90	70
Yokohama	50	60	40
Manila	75	85	65
Hankow	45	55	35
Peking	35	45	25
Harbin	25	35	15
Winnipeg	15	25	5
Denver	10	20	0
Portland	5	15	-5
Seattle	0	10	-10
Portland, Ore.	5	15	-5
San Diego	60	70	50
Phoenix	65	75	55
Albuquerque	55	65	45
El Paso	50	60	40
San Antonio	60	70	50
Austin	65	75	55
Dallas	70	80	60
Fort Worth	75	85	65
Memphis	60	70	50
Indianapolis	55	65	45
Cincinnati	50	60	40
Columbus	55	65	45
Richmond	50	60	40
Washington	55	65	45
Baltimore	50	60	40
Philadelphia	55	65	45
New York	50	60	40
Boston	45	55	35
Providence	40	50	30
Worcester	45	55	35
Springfield	40	50	30
Hartford	45	55	35
New Haven	40	50	30
Bridgeport	45	55	35
Stamford	40	50	30
Westchester	45	55	35
Putnam	40	50	30
Rockland	45	55	35
Orange	40	50	30
Ulster	45	55	35
Westchester	40	50	30
Putnam	45	55	35
Rockland	40	50	30
Orange	45	55	35
Ulster	40	50	30

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

NEW COMMISSIONER OF THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.



ROBERT MANLEY.

MANLEY AS COMMISSIONER

Is Chosen by Commercial Club to Succeed John M. Guild.

STRICTLY NEBRASKA PRODUCT

Advertising Manager for the Brands Stores Named by Executive Committee—Born and Educated at Lincoln.

Robert Hardy Manley, advertising manager for the Brands Stores, president of the Omaha Ad club, graduate of the University of Nebraska and all around hustler, is to be the commissioner of the Omaha Commercial club.

Mr. Manley was selected at a meeting of the executive committee Tuesday, after having been nominated by the special committee appointed for that purpose, and has signified that he will accept the position made vacant by the resignation of John M. Guild, who left in December for a similar position at Dayton, O.

Mr. Manley was born at Lincoln, December 22, 1877, and after going through the Lincoln public schools attended the University of Nebraska, where he graduated with an A. B. in 1897. He took up his present position with the Brands Stores in August, 1908.

Thus Mr. Manley is thoroughly a Nebraska product and to make the story complete he married an Omaha girl, Miss Elizabeth Taylor, on June 19, 1907.

A salary of about \$5,000 a year is rumored to be the compensation which Robert H. Manley will receive as new commissioner of the Commercial club. He will probably take up his new duties by February 1, although the exact date depends upon how soon a successor is found to take his place as advertising manager of the Brands stores.

Mr. Manley said yesterday afternoon: "I had not considered the position at all, until friends pressed me to accept it when the Commercial club made its unexpected offer. I am glad to accept, because the work will be congenial and opens up a broader field of endeavor. The matter of salary is subsidiary to the opportunities offered by the new work."

President Wilson and Party Reach Capital

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President Wilson and his family arrived here at 7:30 o'clock today from Pass Christian, Miss.

It was 18 degrees above zero when the president stepped from his private car and walked briskly through the station to the waiting automobile. The party shivered with cold at the Gulf.

The trip was uneventful. The president greeted crowds everywhere, but made no speeches. To those who begged him to talk, he would say with a smile: "I am not in the habit of talking when I haven't anything to say."

The president's face was a picture of health as he got back to his desk. Dr. Cary T. Grayson, United States navy, pronounced him much better physically than he has been for many months and in fit condition for the strenuous work ahead. There was little doubt among the members of the president's party that the chief executive would go to some point on the Gulf coast every winter hereafter. He is delighted with the opportunities for golf, the balmy bracing air and even temperatures and the seclusion which he enjoyed.

Curley Is Elected Mayor of Boston

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Congressman James M. Curley was chosen mayor today by a majority of 5,000 votes over Thomas J. Kenney, president of the city council. Of a total of 30,000 votes polled on the cold day of the winter, the victor's candidate received 45,000 and President Kenney, 37,000.

The congressman's election to a four-year term as mayor is the latest step in a continuous political career which began as a city councilman in 1900. He is serving his second term in congress. In 1900 Mr. Curley was convicted by a jury in the federal court of conspiring to defraud the government by impersonating another man at a civil service examination. He served two months in the Charles Street jail, without interruption to his political fortunes.

Both Mr. Kenney and Mr. Curley are democrats in national politics although they ran with out political designation.

Mutineers Are Given Heavy Sentences

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 12.—Three years and six months in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta and \$100 fine was the sentence imposed today in the United States court on each of the seven men who were convicted last week on a charge of mutiny on the bark Mangua. Reva shortly after the vessel put out to sea on a voyage from Philadelphia to San Francisco. The prisoners are John David Road, D. B. Williams, Alvin Anderson, Joseph Horsfall, Charles Lyons, John Edlin and William Joyce.

MEXICO TO DEFAULT IN ITS NATIONAL DEBT INTEREST PAYMENTS

Money Due Semi-Annually on Bonds of Internal and External Obligations.

MOHENIC MAKE ANNOUNCEMENT

Decision Reached at Meeting of Cabinet Council Lasting Long.

EXULTATION IN WASHINGTON

Blockade of United States Believed in Part Responsible.

HIGH EXCHANGE RATE CAUSE

American State Department Officials Regard Development as Direct Outcome of Administration Policy.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 12.—The Mexican government will default in the payment of the semi-annual interest on the bonds of the internal and external debts due in the next six months, according to a decision reached at a cabinet council which lasted until midnight. The decision of the council was announced by Querido Mohenic, Mexican foreign minister, who declared he had been instructed to notify all foreign governments of the default.

The Mexican government's announced intention to default applies to all the bonds, interest falling due within the next six months. A heavy payment of interest on the foreign debt becomes due in April.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The failure of the Mexican government to meet its most important financial obligations—the interest of its external and internal debt—emphasized to official Washington that the Huerta government really is in serious financial distress. That the United States by its policy of blockade in preventing the Huerta government from negotiating a loan, was in a measure responsible, was the view frequently expressed in official circles.

Mexicans here, conversant with the affairs of the Huerta government, said that the reason for the default was the high exchange rate. They said that while the interest amounted to approximately 7,000,000 pesos (\$2,500,000), the rate of exchange was so high that to convert that sum into gold to pay the bond holders would require virtually 20,000,000 Mexican pesos. They expect that the rate of exchange may decline by the time the next payment is due, and that in the interval the Huerta government may get sufficient funds to meet all accrued interest.

State department officials regarded the serious financial distress.

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Corn Enters Largely Into Manufactures

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 13.—(Special.)—A large manufacturing firm sent to Food Commissioner Horman a display of fifteen articles which it manufactures from corn alone, and indicates that corn cuts a big figure in the industrial world besides the feeding of cattle and hogs.

With the display they furnish information which shows that in one year 50,000,000 bushels of corn is used in the production of the different articles. There is used annually 800,000 pounds of corn in the manufacture of corn syrup, 600,000,000 in the manufacture of starch, 200,000,000 in the manufacture of sugar, 825,000,000 in the manufacture of oil, 90,000,000 pounds in the manufacture of oil cake. In the manufacture of all products there is used 2,240,000,000 pounds of corn yearly.

The company manufactures, according to the display sent the food commissioner, three different varieties of corn starch, one of glucose, one of corn syrup and one of cane syrup, which is a mixture of corn and cane, one of corn oil, one of corn meal, one of corn gluten, one of corn gluten meal, corn gluten feed and corn oil vulcanized.

The display is attracting a great deal of attention from all who visit the department.

Building Set on Fire; Fire Truck Disabled

KEARNEY, Neb., Jan. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—At midnight Monday the post office establishment of C. A. Bartz was fired and the building burned to the ground before work on the part of the fire department could be of avail. It is a certainty tonight that the fire truck, which contained ten gallons of gas, had been drained in its quarters in the city hall before the building was fired.

The run to the fire was started, but the truck stopped after going a block, having no gas. This is the third incendiary fire in the last two months and the officers are certain they have the man spotted who has caused the trouble. Arrests are expected Wednesday.

CHICAGO NEEDS MORE WOMEN FOR POLICE WORK

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Chicago's experiment with police women has proven so successful that Mayor M. L. C. Pankhouser, second deputy superintendent of police, today announced that he will ask the city council for funds to employ fifteen more women police.

"The women's blue coats have done a wonderful amount of good," said Mayor Pankhouser. "The ten we have on the force have been assigned to dance halls and the curbing they have done there has been conducive to much good."

"We need more police women. We want a squad, what might be called flitting squad, to look out for the obnoxious flitting squad members who terrorize girls in moving picture theaters and in the downtown section."

Representative Kelly, progressive, Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to prohibit employers from influencing their employees at elections.

Further committee action on the La Pollette seaman's bill deferred until late this month.

Representative Moon brought in a special rule to prevent reform clauses in the postal appropriation bill being ruled out on points of order.

Passed the joint resolution for commission on plan for national aid to vocational education.

Effect of Long and Weary Waiting



Drawn for The Bee by Powell.

GENERAL RAIL STRIKE CALL

Walkout Through South Africa Proclaimed by Trades Body.

MARTIAL LAW IS DECLARED

Rand Miners by Two-Thirds Vote Decide to Lay Down Tools—Tramways and Mechanics Quit Work.

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, Jan. 13.—A general strike was proclaimed tonight through South Africa by the trades federation here. The calling of the strike was at once followed by the proclamation of martial law.

Strike Extends to Docks. The strike has extended to the docks, both here and at Durban, Natal, where a number of trainmen and mechanics quit work today.

Miners Vote to Strike. JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, Jan. 13.—The Rand miners by a two-thirds majority voted today in favor of going on strike.

Seventy Per Cent of Freshmen Frat Members Fail

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Seventy per cent of the freshmen fraternity members in the college of administration at the University of Chicago failed in their studies during the autumn quarter of the school, according to a report made today by Dean L. C. Marshall.

More than 30 per cent of the students in his department who are members of the Three-Quarters club, a freshmen honorary society, also failed. Dean Marshall blamed the concentrated "rushing" by fraternities and the long duration of the activities of the freshmen organization.

The National Capital

Tuesday, January 13, 1914.

The Senate. Met at noon. President Wilson's nomination of John S. Williams for controller of the currency and member of the Federal Reserve board was received.

Debate on the Alaska railroad bill was resumed by Senator Chamberlain speaking for bill.

For lack of a quorum the Judiciary committee postponed consideration of the Lee and Glass senatorial measures.

Philippines committee deferred action on the contested nomination of Winifred T. Denison for secretary of the interior of the islands.

Considered nominations in executive session. Adjourned at 4:54 p. m. to noon Wednesday.

The House. Met at noon. Mayor Mitchell of New York asked the rivers and harbors committee to appropriate money for the improvement of New York harbor.

Rules committee meeting called for Saturday to consider congressional investigation of strikes in Michigan and Colorado.

Representatives Clayton, Carlin, Webb and Floyd of the judiciary committee arranged to confer tomorrow with President Wilson on the administration's trust legislation program.

Commerce committee arranged for a hearing on railroad safety appliances presented.

Representative Kelly, progressive, Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to prohibit employers from influencing their employees at elections.

Further committee action on the La Pollette seaman's bill deferred until late this month.

Representative Moon brought in a special rule to prevent reform clauses in the postal appropriation bill being ruled out on points of order.

Passed the joint resolution for commission on plan for national aid to vocational education.

Adjourned at 4:50 p. m. to noon Wednesday.

Davies Reviews Laws Taxing Incomes and Corporations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Tax legislation throughout the United States during 1913 is reviewed in a final report on taxation of corporations presented to President Wilson today by Commissioner Davies of the bureau of corporations. One of the striking features of legislation reviewed in New York's secured debts law of 1911.

The Wisconsin income tax law of 1911 is considered the most important tax legislation in the eastern central and western central states.

"Other noteworthy features are the decided trend toward greater centralization of the administration of tax laws and the classification of property for taxation purposes," says the report. "Wisconsin is a leading example of the one and Rhode Island of the other. Wisconsin, by its income tax law centralized its administration of assessments and successfully reached intangible property without employing the classification method. Rhode Island has adopted the classification method under which selected classes are separated from the general property of the state, and each related class is taxed at a rate which differs from the general property tax rate."

"Legislation with respect to the estates of nonresident decedents is also noteworthy. By reason of the lack of uniformity of state laws, such estates are sometimes subject to taxation three, and even four times. Massachusetts, however, has recognized the principle of taxing such property but once, namely by taxing the real estate only. Personally it is not taxed, since such property usually passes in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction where the decedent is domiciled. New York, in addition to taxing real estate, taxes chattels located in New York, and Wisconsin has passed inheritance tax legislation looking toward a complete physical-situs basis for taxation."

Deal with Bandits. "If the Huerta government fails we will have to deal with bandit chieftains, for the so-called constitutional armies are nothing on earth but bands of bandits."

Mr. Wilson holds that the policy of our administration was all right from a moral standpoint to start out with, "but," he continues, "the present position is untenable."

Mr. Wilson is on a tour speaking where he is invited to speak. He says he is not making a campaign of any kind, but that his engagements where he is invited to speak keep him pretty busy.

His resignation as ambassador to Mexico was accepted by President Wilson last July. He was succeeded by John D. Long, who went to Mexico under the title, not "ambassador," but of "special representative" of President Wilson.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 12.—While driving his locomotive fifty-five miles an hour yesterday George S. Perry, engineer of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul's train the Olympian dropped dead of heart disease at his throttle. Death occurred soon after Perry had won a race against a train on a rival road which parallels the Milwaukee's tracks near Easton, just before the roads begin to climb the steep grade up the east slope of the Cascade mountains.

After Perry's train had passed its rival and had gone through Easton at full speed W. A. Holton, the fireman, saw that the engineer was dead. Holton drove the train to Laconia on the west slope of the range, where another engineer ran the train into Seattle